उपसभापति : मंत्री जी, अभी आपने कमेटी बनाई है, कमेटी आपकी गौर कर रही है । जज उस पर आपने नियुक्त किए हैं मगर यह कोई नई बात नहीं है । आप बहुत समझदार हैं, पहले भी आप मंत्री रहे हैं कि अगर सरकार का कोई पैसा किसी पर आता है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो सबसे बड़ा उच्च न्यायालय है हमारे यहां का, उसने कोई जजमेंट दी है तो वह उन लोगों की जिम्मेदारी है कि जितने दिन उन्होंने सरकारी पैसा रखा है और दिया नहीं है तो इंटरेस्ट के साथ वापस करना चाहिए । और अगर सरकार के ऊपर उनका पैसा आता है तो सरकार भी वैसे ही वचनबद्ध रहेगी, इसमें कुछ लॉ के प्वाइंट्स नहीं हैं, यह तो चलता ही आ रहा है सिलसिला ।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : बोलिए, क्या हुआ ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : चेयर ने कहा, अब क्या हुआ ?

श्री राम लखन सिंह यादव : अब तो खुद चेयर की तरफ से कहा गया है । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : कहिए आप उससे सहमत हैं ?

श्री राम लखन सिंह यादव : मैंने तो कहा कि कानूनन पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में जो वाजिब होगा, अगर देना जरूरी है तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : यह क्या मतलब है ?

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : इंटरेस्ट आप वसूल करेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री राम लखन सिंह यादव : मैंने कहा कि कानूनन सही है तो उनसे वह लिया जाएगा ।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : आप ही के कानून बनाए हुए हैं ।

श्री राम लखन सिंह यादव : कानून बनता है लेकिन कानून के अलग-अलग डिपार्टमेंट्स है...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : यह सदन के साथ बहुत ज्यादती है ।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : आप कानूनन मंत्री बने हैं ?

SHRI M. A. BABY: The Government does not have interest in it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will cake the opinion of the Law Ministry and that of the Finance Ministry, if necessary. I am not a lawyer myself, but 1 know for sure that if anybody owes money to the Government, he will have to return it along with interest from the date it was due. If the Government owes money to somebody, the same rule applies. It is a simple thing.

श्री राम लखन सिंह यादव : इसमें सिद्धांततः कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं ।

उपसभापति : करेक्ट, तो आप उस पर अमल करिएगा ।

Latest Technology for Farmers

*823. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA:f .DR SHRIKANT RAMCHAN-' DRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(<a) the steps being taken in the area of transferring the latest production technology to farmers;

(b) whether the technology being transferred is that which is used in the developed countries or whether *it* is indigenous;

†The Question was actually asked in the House by Shrimati Basani Sarma.

(c) the steps being taken to help farmers cope up with the advanced technology; ;and

(d) the tangible results of this effort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Following steps are being taken to transfer production technology to the farmers:

(i) strengthening of extension services in the States | Union Territories;

(ii) establishment of training in-frastructure to cater to the train, ing needs of extension workers and farmers;

(iii) Providing information-com munication support through print-mass media, exhibitions, Kisan Melas, agricultural films etc.;

(iv) organizing study tours of farmers, demonstrations and interaction with the scientists;

(v) involving Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) in extension efforts; and

(vi) augmenting extension support for farm women.

(b) and (c) The technology being transferred is that developed by the research institutes and the State Agricultural Universities within the country. The present strategy is to develop location specific technology, through Regional Research Stations and to test and validate it through the front line extension system including the Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Emphasis is laid on developing technologies compatible with the social economic and cultural conditions of the farmers.

(d) As given in the statement-! enclosed.

Statements

Tangible Results of Technology Transfer Efforts Include the Follow. ing

(i) Strengthening of extension services has streamlined the transfer of farm technology from research system to the farmers resulting in increased awareness among the farmers about, and the introduction of, new varieties and new cropping patterns increased adoption of recommended agronomic practices, judicious and timely application of fertilizers and plant protection material etc.

(ii) To cite a few examples, extension efforts facilitated adoption of high-yielding varieties of rice in Andhra Pradesh, wheat in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, introduction of oilseeds and wheat in Assam, larger coverage under soyabean in Madhya Pradesh, summer groundnut in Gujarat and sun-flower in Kama-taka, introduction of oilseeds and pulses on marginal paddy lands in Orissa, and a shift in the cropping pattern in favour of oilseeds, purises and dryland horticulture in Maharashtra and increased production of cash crops like sugarcane, cotton groundnut in Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Cropping intensity and yields have been observed to have increased in selected watersheds due to sustained extension efforts.

(iv) As a result of research and technology transfer efforts in hor-t'culture sector, lndia has emerged as the Jrargest producer of fruits and the second largest producer of vegetables.

(v) On account of the developmental efforts of the extension system and adoption of new technologies, fish production in the country has increased from

28 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 to an estimated lavel of 43 lakh tonnes; in 1994-95.

(vi) Effective transfer of technology is one of the crucial inputs in the production process along-with others such as supply of quality seeds, fertilizer and plant protection material, irrigation etc. and increasing production trends have been observed in major crops over a period of time. The total foodgrain production has increased from 50.9 million tonnes, in 1950-51 to 182.12 million tonnes in 1993-94.

SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: Madam, I would like to know the estimated increased in food prouc-tion due to adoption of advanced technology and the Government target in increasing the production in next three years.

Part (b) of my supplementary is whether the Government has taken up any special programme for the North-East region,

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR; The particulars of the achievements of the nation as a result of our extensive agricultural extension infrastructure in the country have been given in detail in the main answer and in the annexure appended. As you are aware, our agricultural production has more than trebled after 1950-51 from 51 million tonnes to 183 million tonnes and fish production has increased from 28 lakh tonnes to 48 lakh tonnes in the last decade. We have one of the largest agricultural extension infrastructure compared to any other country in the world. All the de-tails have been given. I do not want to list out the number of institutions we have and the number of programmes we have. We have one agricultural extension worker for every 800 farmers in this country.

We have launched a special programme for the North-East region strengthening the agricultural extension system for the North-East and the programme which was launched three or four years ago is in operation.

SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: You have said that your front line extension system will include Krishi Vigyan Kendras. How many Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been sanctioned for the North-East region comp-rising the seven States? I believe their number is too less compared to other States. How will you overcome this neglect of the North-East?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Altogether 183 Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been sanctioned and are in operation. Seventyeight are being set up. I have a State-wise list which will be sent to the Member. The North-East region is being given special attention. About 20 Krishi Vigyan Kendras have already been sanctioned for the North-East and 15 of them are operational.

SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: Can the hon. Minister give me the State-wise list?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: I will send a State-wise list of the hon. Member.

DR. SHRIKANT RAM ACHAN-DRA JICHKAR; Madam, contrary to the popular belief the Indian farmers are by no means averse to mechanisation and the reply has rightly pointed this out. The country is dotted with locally made crude do-vices to improve the use of animal and human energy. Nor is the Indian industry incapable of meeting these requirements, but the lop-sided Gov-ernmental policy! has resulted in the production of machinery and technology which is too advanced for our requirements. On the one hand the Rural Developmom Ministry supplies improverl *Choolha* amd| in

the same village these agricultural departments supply 'green houses'. So, it is a great paradox. The Uttar Pradesh Council of Science and Technology has broken new grounds in the development of farm.friendly inexpensive technology, which will be locally used. Taking a clue from this question, I would like to know what the Government will do to see that this technology being transferred is inexpensive, locally usable and farmer-frindly.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The Government cannot fully agree with the observations of the hon. Mem-iber. Technologies range from the most traditional to the most modern. We quite agree that the technology is to be disseminated among the farmers. It has to be farmer-friendly. It should be related to the actual conditions in the country. But we also want to be ahead in the st;ate-of-the art technology. It is a wide spectrum. It is a combination of all technologies relevant to the conditions in India. We have a policy for mechanisation and that policy is well laid down. We have developed an infrastructure of the most modern type in tractor and other equipment. Our ICAR institutes are developing new imple-mentsi which are farmer-friendly. So, along with improved chullah, we also need the middle level technology as well as the modern technology.

As regards the recommendations of the particular Council from Uttar Pradesh, consideration of these recommendations and the action thereon are a continuing process. We will develop indigenous technology. At the same time, we want to be aheal on the current technologies in agriculture.

DR SHRIKANT RAMACHAND-DRA JICHKAR: Madam, the Government may not agree with me. This is not my opinion. But this is the opinion of the Parliamentary Standing Committee. They have submitted a unanimous report.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: I completely disagree with the hon. Member that we should concentrate only on traditional technologies and not on modern technologies.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCMANURA JICHKAR: Madam, I have never said that ... *(Interruptions)* ..

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: I know what he has said.

... *(Interruptions)*.. .1 know what he has said.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JI-CHKAR: I said that the technology should not be an advanced one because our farmers would not able to use it.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Madam, we are developing technologies which are totally farmer-friendly. That is the major thrust of our programme. The upgradation of technology is a continuous process. We have to concentrate on the entire spectrum of technologies. But the major thrust will be on technologies which are directly relevant to farming practices in our country.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Madam Deputy Chairman, may I just add to what my colleague has said just now? There are certain aspects which have to be keenly brought up in proper

spective according to climatic conditions, the zone and imbalances, if there are any. Then we have to adont new techniques because we have to march with the world. That is why our Department has now provided subsidy for small tractors of 18 HP about Rs. 30 000 nower tillers UP to 12 HP. about Rs. 13,000, then, for other implements also.

As my colleague said earlier, we have got technology, we have got institutes ana we do apply the research for new varieties of increments which boost our agricultural production. We have got agricultural development courses not only in Uttar Pradesh, but in each Agricultural University. That is what we are trying to recommend. That is why we are progressing. We have to inject this thing and come up with the latest technology.

We have interactions with other universities also. We have a fanner-friendly attitude. We hold conferences. Then we have got vigyan melas, krishi melas in the university on a monthly basis. They all impart this knowledge to my farmers so that they can improve agricultural production.

Recently, we have held "Agro-Exposition" in Delhi wherein more than 100,000 farmers from all over the country have participated. We gave them a spectrum of what the world is doing and where we are so that my farmers can have the incentive to do what others can do. We will not be lagging behind them. That is why my country stands first in fruit production. We have come from the second position to the first position. We have every intention to march ahead in the field of vegetables and milk also. In the production of milk, we are going to be the number one country. That shows our people are very much inclined towards progress... *(Interruptions)* ..

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JtCHKAR; Madam, the agricultural economist, K. N. Raj has said, in a study, "The power tiller is inferior even to a plough.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Dr. Ranbir Singh.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JTCHKAR: He has pointed out the scientific study on power tiller.

The Minister said about 18 HP power tiller or less. K. N. Raj said, "Judged in terms of the depth of tilling, the two-wheeled power tillers of the Japanese variety are inferior substitute even for ploughs. ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called someone else. Dr. Ranbir Singh

डा० रणबीर सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हम वर्ल्ड में किसी से पीछे, दूसरे नम्बर पर नहीं हैं और मंत्री जी का जो लिखित जवाब है—प्रोडक्शन टैक्नालाजी को ट्रांसफर करने के लिए—इस बारे में इन्होंने बड़ा विस्तृत जवाब दिया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह विस्तृत जानकारी जो दी गयी है, जितनी इन्होंने ट्रांसफर की है, प्रोडक्शन टक्नालाजी, उसकी बुनियाद के ऊपर हम दुनिया के एडवांस देशों में, जैसे इंग्लैंड, अमेरिका, आस्ट्रेलिया या चीन... हमारी प्रोडक्शन किस लेवल पर उनके मुकाबले में है ? अभी आप क्लेम कर रहे थे कि हम किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन उन कन्ट्रीज के मुकाबले में प्रति हेक्टेयर, प्रति एकड़ क्या है ?

श्री बलराम जाखड़ : महोदया, प्रश्न इतना ही है कि हम ने तरक्की की है । हमारे पास साधन क्या है और हम कहां तक पहुंचे हैं । मैंने कहा है कि हमारा किसान किसी से कम नहीं है । जब हमारे पास ज्ञान की प्राप्ति हो जाती है तो हम उसको इंपलीमेंट भी करते हैं। जहां 50 लाख से 186 मिलियन पर पहुंच गये हैं, इसका कुछ हमारे पास सबूत है, जो खड़ा हो कर बोलता है । इसलिए मैंने कहा था कि जिस प्रकार हम फलों का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, ब्राजील पहले एक नम्बर पर था, अब हिन्दुस्तान एक नम्बर पर आ गया है । जैसे आप खाद्यान्न की बात करते हैं । हम आलू को खाद्यान्न में शामिल नहीं करते हैं लेकिन चीन आलू को खाद्यान्न में गिनता है । हमने जो तरक्की की है, जिन रीजंस में तरक्की की है, वहां हमारी अपनी क्षमता औरों से

कम नहीं हैं । जैसे पंजाब और हरियाणा में गेहूं और धान के उत्पादन में हमने तरक्की की है, हम यह चाहते हैं कि बिहार में भी और उड़ीसा में भी या जहां जहां कमी है वहां अच्छे बीज दे कर, उनको ज्ञान प्राप्त करवा कर, नयी टेक्नोलोजी दे कर कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाएं । इसके लिए हमारे पास कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र हैं, रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट हैं । मेरे पास 48 रिसर्च स्टेशन हैं, 28 यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं और छोटे कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र हैं। हम इनका देश में एक पलड बनाना चाहते हैं जिससे कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में काया-कल्प हो जाए और हमारा देश का कृषि विज्ञान उन देशों के मुकाबले में आ जाए ।

डा० रणबीर सिंह : इसके बावजूद हम कहां हैं ?

उपसभापति : एक ही सवाल करिये ।

श्री बलराम जाखड़ : हम बिल्कुल आत्म सम्मानित हैं, आत्म निर्भर हैं और दुनियां से कम नहीं हैं ।

श्री शिव प्रसाद चनपुरिया : उपसभापति महोदया, मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर के भाग (ख) तथा (ग) में उन्होंने बताया है कि किसानों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा खेती संबधी परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप प्रौद्योगिकियां विकसित करने पर जोर दिया जाता है । मैं मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूं और जानना भी चाहता हूं कि इस देश में पहाड़ी ढालू भूमि पर आदिवासी खेती करते हैं । विंध्या की तराइयों, सतपुड़ा की तराइयों, अरावली की तराइयों में तथा अन्य पहाड़ों की तराइयों में मुख्य रूप से आदिवासी खेती करते हैं । वहां पर जमीन पथरीली भी होती है । वहां कोई सिचाई के साधन अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं कराए गए हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रौद्योगिकी इन किसानों तक आप कैसे पहुंचायेंगे और उनकी खेती की तरक्की कैसे करेंगे ?

श्री बलराम जाखड़ : सवाल का जवाब मेरे जवाब में है । आप उसको पढ़ने की चेष्टा करिये । उसमें सब खेती से संबंधित जैसे-जैसे स्थान हैं, उसी के अनुरूप करने की चेष्टा की जाती है । नार्थ ईस्ट के लिए हमने स्पेशल प्रोग्राम बनाया हैं जहां ढलान है, जहां पथरीली जमीन है, जहां पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, उनके लिए हम स्पेशल काम करते हैं । उनको बताने की चेष्टा करते हैं कि वहां क्या पैदा हो सकता है, किस तरीके से पैदा हो सकता है । वहां रीवर बैली प्रोजेक्ट हैं जिसमें हम सायल कंजरवेशन का काम करते हैं। यह सब सम्माहित है, आपको चाहिये तो मैं आपको सारी डिटेल भेज दूंगा मेरे पास यह पुलिंदा है । इसको आप पढ़ेंगे तो आपको एक दिन कम से कम लग जाएगा ।

श्री शिव प्रसाद चनपुरिया : मेरी खुद की जानकारी में है कि पड़ाड़ी इलाकों में, ढालू इलाकों में जहां आदिवासी लोग खेती करते हैं वहां जाने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया गया है । उनको नयी प्रौद्योगिकी देने की कोशिश नहीं की गई । आपके जो ग्राम सेवक और ग्राम विकास अधिकारी होते हैं , वह मैदानी इलाकों में काम करते हैं लेकिन आदिवासी इलाकों में जाने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहता हूं कि कृपा करके आदिवासी इलाकों में, पठारी इलाकों में खेती करने वालों को नयी प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ पहुंचाएं, उनके लिए कोई नयी योजना बनाएं ।

उपसभापति : आपका जवाब आ चुका है । और भी सवाल हैं ।

श्री बलराम जाखड़ : महोदया, 70 प्रतिशत खेती बारिश पर आधारित है । उसका रूपांतर करने के लिए नयी स्कीमों का आप अध्ययन करेंगे तो आपको गर्व होगा । हम एक नया प्रकरण शुरू करने जा रहे हैं । वहां पर पानी देने के लिए साधन चाहियें, कहां से नहर बनेगी, कैसे पानी आएगा, उसका प्रबन्ध वहां कर रहे हैं । वाटर शेड प्रोग्राम्स हैं, रीवर बैली प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं । इस तरीके से हम करना चाहते हैं । हमने बूंद बूंद पानी को सिंचाई के लिए, फव्वारे के

द्वारा सिचाई के लिए 50 से 75 प्रतिशत तक अनुदान देने की चेष्टा की है, बंदोबस्त किया है । उससे एक नया कार्यकल्प खेती का होगा । खती का विस्तार डबल हो जाएगा, यह आप समझने की चेष्टा कीजिए । अगर आपको पता नहीं हो, आप मेरे पास आइय, मैं आपको समझाऊंगा । (व्यवधान)

Elective subjects in Navodaya Vidyaluya

*824. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Music and Art are not taught in Navodaya Vidalaya as elective subjects at plus two stage;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering introduction of these sub jects as elective at plus two stage in Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(c) if so, the details and if not, the reasons and justifications, if any, therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCF DEVELOPMENT DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Art and Music are taught as subjects up to Class VIII in Navodaya Vidyalayas and thereafter they are part of cultural and co-curricular activities. It is not feasible to make arrangements for teaching of a large number of elective subjects.

SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Madam, I think the Minister would agree with me that nowadays music and art do play an important role in cur day-to-day life. It has the power to cure illness, sadness, tension, etc The Minister in her written reply has said that it is not feasible to iriake ar-angemenfs for teaching a large number of elective subjects. Now my question is about' teching art and music especially, at plus two stage. I want to ask the hon. Minister why it is not feasible to teach art and music at plus-two level in the residential schools which are being developed as a model school or a pilot institution in each district of the country. A sum of Rs. 10,000 per year is spent per student in the Navodaya Vidyalayas.

उपसभापति : जवाब आने में समय लगेगा । टाइम कम है । आपको दो सवाल पूछने हैं ।

SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Does it mean that a model school should be a model of limitations, where only a handful of elective subjects would be taught?

KUMARI SEUA: Madam, actually there are about 22 subjects which CBSE has prescribed as elective subjects. So, obviously we could not make arrangements for all the 22 subjects and obviously we had to choose some and to leave out some. That is the reason why the nine elective subjects, which we have chosen, do not include art and musk. We have to make a choice from the 22 subjects!.

SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Madam, these subjects are taught in the Delhi Vdministration Schools and in the Delhi state schools and in the schools of other States including my State of Madhya Pradesh. The Navodaya Vidyalayas too are following the uneven road followed by the Kendriya Vidyalayas, where obso-lote and a handful of stereotyped elective subjects are available for students to choose at plus two level. In the Humanity stream the subjects available are only History. Geography and Economics and in the Science stream the subjects available are Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics. The Commerce stream is available only in three schools. Moreover, all the Vidyalayas do not have all the streams. A committee, called Bhu-tang Rao Committee, was set up some five years ago. It recommended opening of more new electives at plus two level. for example, art, music, physical education, tourism, computer science, etc. But its recommendations have been shelved. I would like to know whether the Minister is in the know of all these recommendations and, if *ves* whether she